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THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep;
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are long and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank;
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
There lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storm has lopped,
And crossed on the railing, one o'er one,
Like the folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-hoo,"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding its mouldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower;
While many a blossom of loveliest hue
Springs over the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still—
But the light wind plays with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of the rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime,
And the shore is kissed at each turning anew,
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time, with a careless hand,
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick,
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies are thick,
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a soberer tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings,
Have grown familiar with sterner things;
But I love to think of the hours that sped
As I rocked where the whirls their white spray shed,
Ere the blossom waved, or the green grass grew,
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

RATTLESNAKE'S SON-IN-LAW.

BY PAUL PLUME.

In the summer of 1850 five sportsmen started from San Antonio on a hunting expedition. The party consisted of Robert Glendy, Thomas Smith, John Simpson, Enoch Stiles and Albert Mapes. I knew only the latter, and had the following account from his own lips. In those days the savages who roamed the plains had matters pretty much their own way. The small number of troops that were posted on the frontier were wholly inadequate to furnish protection to those who went any distance beyond the settled parts of the country.

Our party arrived safely on their ground, and pitching their tent, began to hunt with excellent success. For a week they camped upon the same spot, until at length they began to feel that fancied security which springs from a disregard of danger.

It was late one night, when Mapes was playing the violin and the others were engaged in draw poker, that a hound which accompanied the party started from the buffalo robe on which he was lying, and springing to the front of the tent, began to utter savage growls.

Mapes dropped his fiddle and the others their cards, and catching up their rifles, all went out into the night. The moon struggling faintly through the rifted clouds showed that the horses were safely picketed. This being ascertained, several of the party made an examination of the ground lying about the camp, and discovering nothing unusual, they went back to the tent.

"I don't like the way old Hector behaved just now," remarked Simpson, placing the butt of his rifle upon the toe of his heavy boot and looking anxiously into the face of his companions,

"Bah!" cried Glendy, picking up the cards; "come, put up your antes."

"No, no," they replied, "no more cards to-night, Bob; rather let us determine who is to stand guard."

"Stand guard?" ejaculated Glendy.—"Hallo! what's the matter? Old Hector has scared the whole party. Why, we haven't stood guard but three nights since we've been out, and we still have the hair on our heads. But if you think it necessary," he continued, "post me for any hour you please."

"I certainly consider it necessary," replied Mapes. "As long as I have owned that hound, I never knew him to show any signs of uneasiness unless there was cause for it. Before now he has got me out of a tight place, and I would sooner trust to his instinct than to the eyes and ears of most men:"

The watches for the night were thereupon arranged, Glendy taking post for the first hour, while Mapes was to go on guard at three in the morning.

The moon went down early in the night, but there was bright starlight, and when Mapes shouldered his rifle to watch, faint streaks of coming day were already visible in the eastern horizon. His inseparable companion, Hector, was at his side. First he examined the wagon at which a couple of mules were munching corn, then he visited the horses and stooped down and felt the iron picket pins.

Satisfied that everything we correct, he walked to the smoldering fire in front of the tent and set down upon the end of a log, Hector crouching at his feet. He had scarcely taken his seat when a low whistle, like the note of a curlew, struck his ear. Mapes was an old Texan hunter. No man knew better the stratagems of the Indian than he. There was no bird would utter such a cry to be found in that locality. He started to his feet, and the hound at the same moment sprang in front of him with a savage growl. An instant more and Mapes was in the tent waking his sleeping companions.

"Quick, quick; we haven't a moment to lose," he cried.

Rifle in hand, the inmates of the tent sprang from their repose just in time to hear their terrified horses (cut loose by the creeping Indians) madly dash across the prairie. The whole party made a rush for the wagon, intending to fight under that cover. For the next half hour all was quiet; but as daylight dawned twenty Indians, mounted on ponies which had their tails tied up (an unfailing sign that they were on the war-path), were observed about a mile to the eastward.

"In for it now," said Mapes, looking at Bob Glendy. "I reckon you have some faith in the hound after all."

"There's only twenty of them," answered Glendy.

"I know it," replied Mapes in his quiet way. "'Tis not the first time I've had this thing to do. I feel mad about the loss of our horses, and I want the fight to begin at once. I'll step out as a skirmisher and draw them."

"No occasion," cried Enoch Stiles, "for here they come like very devils."

"Now, boys," said Mapes, "every man pick out his game."

The Indians came at a full dash until within range, when they opened fire with rifles, while the whizz of arrows proclaimed they were not all provided with firearms.

The Texans returned the fire, but unfortunately without success, and the Indians deployed according to their customary mode.

"Aha!" ejaculated Mapes, picking up an arrow from under the wagon and intently examining it. "My old enemies, the Apaches. Well, I'll try and wipe out old scores to-day. Hec., you know something about these devils, don't you?" he continued, addressing the hound. "You haven't forgot the arrow they put in your paw, have you?"

A desultory firing now commenced on both sides, which was kept up for the space of thirty minutes, when the Indians made a charge.

Robert Glendy and Thomas Smith fell dead, and the Indians almost got possession of the wagon. Stimulated by their success, they repeated the charge, and were stubbornly met by the fire of the three determined men. Poor Hector was the only victim. A half dozen arrows went thro' his trusty heart and with a few convulsive quivers, he stiffened out his form in death.

It was an awful place to utter profanity, but Albert Mapes swore a terrible oath, as he laid his hand caressingly on the body of his old companion.

Up to this moment no Indian had been killed outright, though it was evident that one or more were wounded, for the savages gathered in a group, many of them dismounting.

"We'll pass in our checks if we remain here," said Mapes, sternly grounding the butt of his rifle and gazing at the savages. "I think there's mighty little doubt that we'll follow poor Bob and Tom. But we have got to die some time, and a man can't do so better than defending his life; but it's hard to be wiped out of existence by a set of thieving Apaches. That's the only thing that has a sting in it for me. Now, if we could only reach Ranchero Creek, we might fall in with the troops that are scouting in that vicinity. Suppose we take the mules and try it. It's a poor show for success, boys, as two of us will have to back one mule; and it's not likely we'll have a pleasant journey."

The proposition of Mapes was at once adopted, and for some unexplained reason the savages followed close in the rear of the party, but never fired a shot until they came within sight of the creek. They now were within nine miles of Fort Lincoln. Their spirits, however, fell when with eager eyes they peered over the country and saw nothing but dense thickets and numerous Indian trails. They were now in the most dangerous part of the country—a region usually infested with savages, but also frequently visited by scouting parties of the troops. In the hope of meeting one of these detachments they had set out, and the disappointment they now felt was something hardly to be described.

Forcing their way with difficulty through the chaparral, they reached a hill of rough sandstone. Springing from their mules, which they hastily secured in their real, they took refuge behind the rocks just as their foes came upon them and opened fire. It wanted but little more than an hour of night, and the savages seemed determined to settle matters ere darkness came. Their first new grief now was the death of both mules, which cut off all hope of escape except by foot. With a yell, on came the foe, but suddenly halted short of the spot where the three men stood prepared to fight with determined obstinacy and courage.

As if ashamed of being kept at bay by such an insignificant force, the Apaches rode almost within arm's length of the men and poured into them a volley, after which they quickly retreated. Albert Mapes had faced death often in his Texan campaigns, and no man had ever seen his cheek blanch or his hand grow less steady in the hour of danger; but when he saw Simpson and Stiles fall forward on their faces, with their mouths full of blood, he involuntarily recoiled, while the lines about his weather-beaten face perceptibly grew harder.

Quickly casting a searching look about him, he espied an opening in the sandstone ridge, and the next moment he sprang into it. To his great joy, he found it tolerably spacious, while the entrance was large enough to admit but one man at a time. Here he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. In his belt he carried a revolver, which he had reserved for the last. It was fortunate he did so, for in his flight into the cave he lost the rammer of his rifle. His foes, who saw him enter his retreat, now pressed toward the mouth of the cave. One of the more daring attempted to enter and was shot dead in his tracks.

The lesson was sufficient for the savages, who at once successfully put into practice an ingenious ruse. Stripping their dead comrade of his apparel, they hastily made a manakin and carefully pushed it toward the mouth of the cave. Mapes, deceived, fired, and the dummy fell and was withdrawn. This they repeated until Mapes had exhausted all his ammunition. From his count he supposed he had slain or wounded every Apache present. When his foes were satisfied that his ammunition was expended they rushed into the cave and secured him. To drag him forth amid exultations and bind him on a pony was the work of a few moments only.

Then they set out on their march with their prisoner. By noon on the following day they halted at their camp of a hundred lodges. Klin-cha-ah, or Rattlesnake, was the presiding chief. From his contact with the Mexicans he had learned Spanish, and as Mapes spoke the language well, he was enabled to talk with the chief quite freely.

"You have killed a good many warriors," said Rattlesnake, laughing, as he referred to the trick at the cave.

"I would kill more," replied the prisoner, "if I had the opportunity."

"You have a big heart to talk so bravely. Don't you know what I intend doing with you?"

"You will kill me, I suppose," replied Mapes. "It's just what I would have done with one of your thieves had he fallen into my power."

Rattlesnake gazed at his prisoner for a few moments, and then put him under guard, securely bound.

The following day there was merry-making in the Apache camp. The Indians were practicing gymnastics, and Mapes was led out and bound to a tree, where he witnessed their athletic exercises. A smile of derision curled his lip as he regarded the sports. Rattlesnake approached him.

"Can you do these things?" he asked.

Mapes told him that he could do better.

"Unbind him," commanded the chief, "Now let me see you make good your boast."

It would have been difficult to find a better gymnast than Albert Mapes. He outleaped the best Apaches in the camp; he ran swifter and excelled them in everything they attempted. Rattlesnake regarded him with a look of satisfaction.

"My brother has spoken truly," he remarked, for the first time using that term. "How would he like to become a chief and remain with us? He has a big heart."

"I would prefer it to dying, of course," replied Mapes, with a laugh.

"It is well," answered the chief.

That day Mapes was presented to Rattlesnake's daughter, who was to be his squaw. She was not as comely as some of the Indian girls present, neither was she as young; but Mapes exhibited no aversion to making her his wife, and Rattlesnake, in his liberality, gave his daughter as a dower a fine lodge, a dozen ponies and a few goats. With these Mapes and his squaw commenced lodge-keeping.

There was one thing connected with this arrangement that our newly-made chief did not relish. He was bound never to leave the camp without his wife's permission, and she took care that he was always under her eyes. For two years Mapes continued with the Apaches, never wholly losing hope of escaping. He was now burned to so deep a hue by exposure that it would have been difficult at first sight to have recognized him as a white man. During the period of his sojourn with the Apaches he traversed many thousands of miles about the country, but he never once showed signs of fatigue or discontent.

The camp of the Apaches was often visited by traders, and when these men had concluded their sales to the savages they were usually followed by a few Indians, who waylaid them and returned with the plunder to their camp. One would think such treacherous acts as these would have deterred traders from visiting them; but such seemed not to be the case, at least while Mapes was among them.

At the termination of the second year of his involuntary chiefship, a Mexican trader came into their camp. They were then at Comanche Creek, a distance of seventy-three miles from San Antonio. Mapes had often been at the place in other days, and the sight of it awakened anew in his heart the desire for liberty.

The trader had got through his business and departed, when the proposition was made to follow and kill him and recover what they had paid him. For the first time, Mapes asked permission to be one of the party, and was referred to his wife. It was only upon the most solemn assurance that he would return that he obtained her consent. The party, however, was increased to five, it being usual to employ only a couple of Indians in matters such as this.

The trader had got a day's start when Mapes and his party set out on the trail. They came upon him as he was camped near the Rio Saco. Keeping out of view until evening set in, they secured their ponies and began to amuse themselves. Mapes had managed to obtain a bottle of whisky from the trader when he was at the camp, and he had carefully preserved it for future use. He now produced it, but his Apache friends were cautious and did not intend getting drunk while they had him in charge.

They, however, drank sparingly of the bottle, which with the exercise of the journey brought on drowsiness which soon culminated in sleep. Now, if one attempts to walk with ever so light a step in the vicinity of a sleeping Indian he will awaken directly. Mapes, who was lying beside them, understood this. He therefore commenced to move uneasily in his sleep, rolling over several times.

With great caution he repeated his rolling stratagem until he had got quite a distance from the sleepers, when he noiselessly arose to his feet and hurried directly to the ponies. Selecting his own, he quickly drew out his knife and hamstrung the others. Then he jumped on his horse and rode for liberty.

Vandenburg was distant but fifteen miles, and Mapes never drew rein until he halted in the midst of it. The people flocked from all parts of the town to get a sight of him, and hear his strange story. His Apache wife must by this time be weary of watching for his return, and if she wishes to see him will have to visit one of our commercial cities, where, at the present moment, he is engaged in a more Christian-like occupation than taking scalps.

IN CHURCH—THE PRIZE-PACKAGE BOY'S DREAM.—One of the most alarming cases of somnambulism with which we are familiar is that of the prize-package boy who operates on the Norristown Railroad, in Philadelphia. By some extraordinary combination of circumstances this child of sin was induced to go to church a few Sundays ago, and whilst listening to the sermon he fell asleep in the back pew where he sat. There had been a Sunday school meeting there before church, and all the Bibles and Missionary newspapers were piled up in that particular pew. Suddenly this remorseless young orphan picked up a bundle of the papers in his sleep and began to walk up the aisle, throwing one into each pew as he went along. When he got under the lee of the pulpit he stopped and waited two or three minutes. The minister looked cross-eyed at him and glared at him through his spectacles, but the young brigand was unconscious. Then he glided down the aisle and amazed the congregation by removing the papers from each pew. When he reached the rear he seized an armful of Bibles and rambled up the aisle again, tossing them at the occupants of the pews. Resting again under the pulpit, and wholly indifferent to the circumstance that the clergyman's eyes again were out of their natural straight position, and were making his spectacles look like a double-barreled locomotive headlight, the infant brigand pranced down the aisle the second time, yelling, "Here's your prize packages, only ten cents; each one contains a prize from ten cents to ten dollars!" and grabbing for the Bible as he proceeded. The minister waived his hand at one of the deacons; the deacon and the sexton charged on that boy, and the organist tells us the three scudded down the thoroughfare at the rate of fifteen knots an hour, while the sexton shook the boy up, and the deacon boxed his ears, and wished it was not wicked to swear. Then they took him up into the steeple and killed him. We are not certain that they killed him, but we think they did, of course, for that is the only way in which he could be kept quiet. We could have butchered him long ago if we could have got him alone in a steeple somewhere.—*Max Adeler.*

Be Careful What You Say.

BY CHARLES CARROLL SANGER.

In speaking of a person's faults
  Pray don't forget your own;
Remember, those with homes of glass
  Should seldom throw a stone;
If we have nothing else to do
  But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
  And from *that* point begin.

We have no right to judge a man,
  Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
  We know the world is wide;
Some may have faults—and who have not—
  The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
  Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
  And find it works full well;
I try my own defects to cure
  Before of others tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
  No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
  The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
  To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
  To those who little know;
Remember, curses, sometimes like
  Our chickens, "roost at home;"
Don't speak of others' faults until
  We have none of our own.

HOW ANDY JOHNSON GOT HIS TABLE AGAIN.—A recent issue of the Bristol (Tenn.) *News* relates the following: "Ex-President Johnson has been noted for his kindness to tailors. Some time since he loaned to one of them the old table on which he used to ply his shears and needle, and from which he in an unparalleled career rose to the Presidency. During the cholera alarm of June last this brother left Greenville in a hurry, taking his family with him to Bristol. In the confusion he neglected to leave behind this celebrated table. Mr. Johnson was prostrated by a violent attack of the cholera, and could not look after out-door matters, and so the table found its way to Bristol. Of course it was regarded by the family a relic too interesting to be lost, and on Wednesday last Mr. Andrew Johnson, jr., a son of the ex-President, arrived at Bristol in quest of it, and found it safely locked in one of the A., M. and O. cars, and snugly billed for a distant Virginia town to which the aforesaid tailor had already removed. There was no use in a warrant in detinue, for the service could not be made, and, as both table and tailor were in Virginia, an attachment could not be gotten in the State, and one from a Tennessee justice could not be served. Did the pursuit end here? Not a bit of it. Learning that many of the Virginia cars are backed across the State line to the Tennessee switch in order to get them on the proper track, Mr. Johnson procured from a justice on the Tennesse side a warrant of replevin, and when this car was being switched for its Virginia journey there was present a Tennessee officer, who very dexterously switched the celebrated table out of it, and turned it over to the son of the ex-President, who now has it again in Greenville."

WHAT I BEGIN TO BELIEVE.—I begin to believe, now-a-days, that money makes the man, and dress the woman.

I begin to believe that the purse is more potent than the sword and pen together.

I begin to believe that those who sin the most during the week are the most devout on Sundays.

I begin to believe that man was not made to enjoy life, but keep himself miserable in the pursuit and possession of riches.

I begin to believe the surest remedy for hard times and tight money market is an extravagant expenditure on the part of individuals to keep the money moving.

I begin to believe that piano-fortes are more necessary in a family than meat and potatoes.

I begin to believe that a boy who does not swear, smoke and chew tobacco may be a very good boy, but is naturally stupid.

I begin to believe if the devil should die one-half the world would be thrown out of employment.

I begin to believe that he has most merit who makes the most noise in his own behalf; and that when Gabriel comes—not to be behind the times—he, too will blow his own horn pretty loud.

A NEGRO minister whose first wife had died, and who had remarried rather sooner than some of the sisters thought proper and becoming, excused himself as follows: "My dear brethren and sisters, my grief was greater than I could bear. I turned every way for peace and comfort, but none came. I searched the Scripture from Genisee to Revelations, and found plenty of promises to the widder, but nary one to the widderer. And so I took it that the Lord didn't waste sympathy on a man when it was in his power to help himself; and having a first rate chance to marry in the Lord, I did so again. Besides, brethren and sisters, I considered that Betsy was just as dead as she would ever be."

AN ignorant old lady was asked by a minister visiting her if she had religion. She replied: "I have slight touches of it occasionally."

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - October 10, 1873.

NEXT TUESDAY.

Although the present political campaign in this county has not been attended with the usual degree of excitement, we are satisfied that the Democracy are fully impressed with the importance of its result. We are not aware that we could say anything now in addition to what we have so frequently urged in defence of the county ticket. There is not a candidate on it who is not competent well and faithfully to discharge the duties of the office for which he is nominated, and who is not worthy of the support of every Democrat who desires the ascendancy of his party in the county, and as a necessary consequence thereby contributing to its strength both in the State and the nation.

For the past two years the result of the election in this county for member of the Assembly has been the very reverse of what it ought to have been, and her Democratic majority has been grossly misrepresented at Harrisburg. The peculiar appliances which brought about the defeat of the Democratic candidates are perfectly well known and understood here, although they may not be appreciated outside of the limits of the county. William H. Rose was the first victim, at the October election in 1871. No man doubted his capacity or his integrity, and having identified himself in 1870, on a local issue, with the entire people of both parties in the northern portion of the county, and thereby incurred the fierce opposition of his own section, the northern Democracy permitted him to be sacrificed, which was an act of political ingratitude for which every man who aided and abetted it ought to hang his head in shame. Last year the same causes produced the same result, and Samuel Henry defeated John Hannan as he had Mr. Rose. No man assailed Mr. Hannan's honesty, nor was his capacity questioned. He had always been an active and consistent Democrat, but he too was slaughtered in the house of his friends by the same potent and invisible agency. To the Democrats of Cambria county is now presented the question, will you again permit Radicalism to triumph by the defeat of Henry Scanlan and the election for the third time of Samuel Henry? Need we argue to Democrats why they should not? Why will a Democrat with a spark of political honor in his breast refuse to vote for Henry Scanlan? Is he not honest and is he not competent? Is the Democratic party, as represented by its candidate, Mr. Scanlan, held in such light esteem by any of its members in this county, that they will deliberately crucify it by contributing to his defeat and to the election of his opponent? To state the question merely, is to answer it. What more ought we to say, or what more can we say? There is not a Democrat in the county who does not feel in his inmost heart what he *ought* to do when he approaches the ballot-box next Tuesday. Let him then show that he has the moral courage to act out his honest convictions by fearlessly performing his duty, and thus place Cambria county where she ought to be, in full accord and sympathy with her sister Democratic counties throughout the State.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* is a daily paper and stands deservedly high on our list of exchanges. On this (Thursday) evening we notify it that since last Saturday, not in fear and trembling, but with as much Christian fortitude as we possess, we have waited to see it make good its threat to "*pin*" Henry Scanlan, if that gentleman would say over his own signature, as he did in last week's *Freeman*, that he had voted against the local option law. We know very well that Mr. Scanlan, being a man of undoubted veracity, would not attempt to falsify about his vote on the local option law when he could be so readily *pinned* by citizens of his own town who were familiar with his course on that question. Nothing of that kind, however, has been done, nor will it be attempted. The *Tribune* is usually cautious and circumspect in whatever it may say about a political opponent, but in this whole matter it has afforded a notable instance of the conduct of the war utterly failing to come up to the high-sounding tone of the manifesto. If, however, the *Tribune*, even at the eleventh hour, should see proper to set up its pins, we pledge ourself with the very first ball *to make a ten strike* in favor of Henry Scanlan.

VOTE THE WHOLE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

WE have heretofore refrained from making any allusion to the fact that Mr. James H. Benford, of Johnstown, is an independent candidate for Sheriff. He announced himself as such immediately after the meeting of the Democratic county convention last June. We believe Mr. Benford has always been, or at least professed to be, a Democrat, and we supposed that when his excitement consequent upon his defeat in the convention had subsided he would see himself as others see him and retire from a contest out of which he must emerge as the hindmost of three. It seems, however, that he is determined to run the gauntlet, and, as huntsmen say, to be in at the death, which in this instance will be his own political funeral. We have no sort of patience with a Democrat who will submit his name for an office to a county convention, and after he has been defeated, will run as a volunteer candidate, and thus attempt to undermine the party organization. It is about as contemptible and inexcusible a business as a man can possibly stoop to, after he has been repudiated by the tribunal to which he had submitted his claims as a candidate for acknowledgment. We are not afraid, however, that his candidacy can seriously affect the strength of Herman Baumer, or endanger his election. Mr. Benford is a gentleman for whom we have always entertained great respect, and on that account we regret the course he has seen fit to pursue. When the votes are counted and the result is ascertained, he will then fully realize the full extent of his own stupendous folly.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the address of Gen. A. L. Roumfort, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Dauphin county, which will be found in another column. It furnishes the strongest evidence that the Treasury Ring, of which the Auditor General's office forms a part, refuses to permit the tax-payers of the State the opportunity of ascertaining the true condition of the money of the Commonwealth. All access to the official reports of the State Treasurer in the Auditor General's office is denied upon the frivolous ground that the Auditor General is absent from Harrisburg Are the officials of that department afraid to furnish the people with a knowledge of the manner in which the public money has been distributed? This action of the Auditor General's office will go far in justifying the worst suspicions of the people in regard to the manner in which Robert W. Mackey has been discharging the duties of his office. if everything is right, why was not the committee appointed by General Roumfort permitted to examine the monthly reports which by law the State Treasurer is required to make to the Auditor General? The refusal to permit it to be done was a plain violation of the express words of the Act of Assembly of April, 13th, 1870. There is a wide-spread feeling of uneasiness pervading the State in reference to Mackey's management of the treasury, and this slamming of the door in the face of a committee whose purpose is distinctly sanctioned by law, will only have a tendency to confirm the doubts and fears of the people.

No Radical candidate for office in this county ever stooped lower to secure Democratic votes than has Thomas Griffith, the candidate for County Treasurer. That he ought to receive the vote of any man who claims to be a Democrat will not be asserted even by his own political friends. He is as bitter and uncompromising a partisan as can be found anywhere in this or any other county, and rolls his political hatred of all Democrats under tongue as a sweet morsel. It was only at the last fall election in this place that his zeal for the success of the Radical ticket almost embroiled him in a personal collision, in consequence of his persistent attempts to induce a voter who held a Democratic ticket to change his ballot. He has now the impudence to ask Democrats to forget his active and notorious opposition to them and their party and to vote for him. Like Owen Glendower, he may call spirits from the vasty deep, but they will not come. Democrats know him and appreciate him at his true value, and they intend on next Tuesday to give him a Roland for his Oliver. After he has been defeated, as he surely will be, Democrats can visit this place to attend to their legitimate business without the fear of being worried and bored even unto death by his coaxing and unending appeals to them to give him their support. After the election they can breathe freer and deeper, for when he encounters a rural Democrat his grip upon him is as tenacious and unyielding as was that of the old man of the mountain on the back of "Sinbad the Sailor."

IN the Constitutional Convention last week, after a protracted discussion upon the proposed abolition of the Associate Judgeship throughout the State, the Convention finally voted to retain the office in counties which do not form a separate judicial district, abolishing it in other counties, and providing that the Associate Judges in office upon the adoption of the new constitution shall serve until the expiration of their terms.

To break up and destroy what is known at Harrisburg as "*boring*," or corruptly soliciting the votes and influence of members of the Legislature, an evil of great magnitude, the convention has inserted the following section:

"The offence of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly, or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment."

While speaking of the convention it is proper to remark that since it reassembled it has been found impossible very frequently to get a quorum of its members present for the transaction of business. The call of the *yeas* and *nays* also shows that on most occasions not more than *two-thirds* of the members are present and voting. During the summer months the constant complaint was that it was too hot, but that objection is not available now. The members are paid a large salary, and the failure of so great a number of them to appear in their seats and discharge the duties for which the people elected them, is totally inexcusable and demands public censure. When it is remembered, however, that the convention holds its sessions in Philadelphia, this *absenteeism* is readily accounted for.

THE Democratic State Convention of New York met at Utica on last Wednesday week and placed in nomination a State ticket, with the exception of Governor, that office having been filled last November by the election of Gen. John A. Dix. Following the example of the Democracy of this State at the Wilkes-Barre convention, their brethren of New York applied the lash with an unsparing hand to the Congressional salary-grabbers from that State, of whom there are quite a number, Democrats as well as Radicals. The resolutions on this subject are plain and outspoken, and in marked contrast with the resolution touching the same matter adopted by the Radical convention of that State just one week previous. In addition to denouncing the salary steal, the convention went further and removed Thomas Kinsella, the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, a Democrat, from the State Central Committee, for the reason that he, being a member of Congress, had put the money in his pocket.

The feeling throughout the country against that huge and impudent swindle is deep seated and universal, and no Democratic member of Congress who was in any way identified with it will live to see the day when it will not rise up in judgment against him.

The New York convention declared as follows:

"We condemn and denounce the salary-grab and all Congressmen, Democratic or Republican, who voted for it, or who have not renounced all share in the plunder seized for service already done and paid for.

"We condemn and denounce the President's signature to the bill which clenched this iniquity, and which gave five thousand dollars to each Congressman while procuring one hundred thousand dollars for himself, after Congress had just refused to increase his salary, and we demand its repeal."

WE stated last week, that the Johnstown *Voice* had asserted that Samuel Henry voted at the last session *against* the proposition to increase the pay of members from $1,000 to $1,500. The *Voice* has twice since denied that it ever "said anything about the matter." We now, to prove the truth of what we said, copy from the *Voice* of Friday, Sept. 26th, under the heading, "Personal," the following:

Sam Henry was no salary grabber last winter. He voted against the increase of Legislators' salaries.

We assume that the *Voice* will not repudiate its own editorial offspring since it really looks as if it had said something "about the matter." If the *yeas* and *nays* were *not* taken, as the *Voice* admits, how did it undertake to say, on Tuesday last, that Mr. Henry "voted against it." In saying *that*, the editor of the *Voice* wrote himself down an *ass*, for the *yeas* and *nays* not having been called, who can tell how Henry voted. It would be in order now for the *Voice* to deny that it ever advised John T. Harris, the radical candidate for Sheriff, to withdraw from the canvass and wait until a more propitious time would dawn upon his political prospects. We are not without hope that the *Voice* will perform even that feat before next Tuesday.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Voters of Pennsylvania, the day is near when you will be called upon to discharge your duty as worthy and patriotic citizens at the ballot-box in giving expression to your will as to whom you desire shall be elected to the important and dignified position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and to whom as State Treasurer for two years shall be entrusted the moneys of the State.

It is deemed necessary to say that, as the Supreme Court of the State is the highest judicial power and authority, to which matters of the utmost importance as regards State constitutional questions, decisions and rulings of lower courts, and other matters of great importance to the life, liberty and property of the citizens of the State have to be submitted, and whose action is final, that it is therefore of the most positive importance that the individual who shall be elevated to a seat in the Supreme Court of the State, should be thorough in his knowledge of the law; that he should have an extended judicial experience in the administration of the law, and that these conditions should be sustained and illuminated by purity of purpose and freedom from all selfishness, which, while they shall materially aid the judge in the discharge of his high judicial functions, will give confidence and secure ready acquiescence in his official acts. In the Hon. James R. Ludlow all these requisites and elements of fitness for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State are eminently present. He is learned in the law. He has had sixteen years experience in the administration of the law as judge of one of the most important Courts of Philadelphia. He has, because of his legal knowledge, acumen, calmness in deliberation, his power of legal analysis, and his unquestioned uprightness, earned and received the proud title of "the learned and upright judge," not only from the people, but from those (the members of the Bar) whose professional duties bring them in daily contact with him. Such, in brief, is the candidate for whom you are invited to give your suffrages. For such a candidate every reason exists to satisfy the electors of his great fitness for the position and to stimulate them to the full and complete discharge of their duties in securing for the judgeship the enlarged ability and integrity possessed by him.

The condition of the State Treasury and its management for a long term of years have been such as to give rise to great dissatisfaction to the citizens of the State; to create well-grounded distrust for the safety of the public moneys, and to call for a searching and thorough investigation of the affairs of the treasury, which investigation, however desirable, cannot be even hoped for during the coming two years if the present State Treasurer should be continued in his position.

It is universally believed that great wrong exists in the management of the Treasury Department, and fears are felt and expressed by the wisest and best of our citizens for the safety of the moneys of the State. That the public funds have been loaned in violation of the law for the personal benefit of the State Treasurer, and that losses have been sustained by the State in so doing, is patent to every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth.

It is an admitted fact that "Money Rings," having as their centre the State Treasurer and as their potent instrumentality the moneys of the State, have been established and worked for the special pecuniary benefit of the State Treasurer, and for securing corrupt legislation. It is also a well established fact that the money of the State has been and is now used to control fraud-working political organizations, whose outstretching influence and power have attained so wide a scope and such potency as to cause the honest, law-abiding citizen to contemplate with much anxiety and fear the future of the State, if its political destiny shall continue to be controlled by these and kindred baneful influences and organizations. Like begets like.—Wrongs uncontrolled grow rapidly potential. The past repeats itself, and thus the future too often becomes but its sorry duplicate. It has been wisely said that "there is no better way of judging the future than by the past." So judging, what have we to hope for of lawful, upright and judicious administration of the affairs of the State Treasury, if it shall be unfortunately confided for two years longer to the mismanagement of the present incumbent? The best interests of the State demand his retirement, to be followed by the most thorough and searching investigation into the affairs of the Treasury. Shall this be done?

It is notorious that there is in the Treasurer's hands an unappropriated balance ranging from one to three millions of dollars, which the law contemplates and the public demand shall remain in the Treasury, and not be taken therefrom by the Treasurer and loaned by him, on his own account, he drawing and appropriating to and for his own use and benefit the interest accruing upon the sum or sums loaned. It is safe to say that the Treasurer has at his command an average unappropriated sum or balance of $1,500,000 from which he may by loaning it receive on his own account an annual income of $90,000, in direct violation of law, and to which he has not even the shadow of legal or moral right. The abuse and misuse of the moneys of the State must be prevented and greater security given for their safety and proper use. This will not be done by retaining the present Treasurer in office. The demands of justice and the requirements of the law should be made paramount to the behests of fraud and personal interests. The power to wrest the Treasury from the hands of him who controls it now is with the voters of the State, and the time is near at hand when they may do it by giving form and effect to their will through the ballot-box. Will the voters be equal to the demands of right and the claims of justice? In them we have confidence and abiding hope. Let them but will it, and a noiseless but effective decree will be proclaimed through the ballot-box, that honesty, integrity and enlarged ability shall in the future, through and by a new instrumentality, guard, keep and disburse the treasures of the State.

Francis M. Hutchinson has been selected as the candidate for State Treasurer. For him the suffrages of the electors are invited. Mr. Hutchinson is not a politician. He has no claims or merits as such. His merits are his unquestioned integrity purity and high business qualifications, being emphatically a business man, and as such he has been endorsed alike by political friends and political opponents, and by the press of all shades of politics. In him is found the Jeffersonian qualifications for office, "honesty and competency." To him, therefore, may be confided the management of the Treasury department of the State without fear that he will divert the moneys from their legitimate and lawful uses, or that he will invest them for his own personal profit and enrichment, or apply them to the base purposes of corrupting legislation or in the creation and working of corrupt and corrupting political "Ring" organizations.

Having unshaken and well based confidence in the purity and patrotism of the people, the Committee feel that, recognizing, as the people must, the great necessity for a change in the administration of the financial department of the State, that they are impatiently awaiting the approach of the second Tuesday in October that they may embrace the opportunity which will then be presented, to give expression, force and effect to their will, to the end, that the administration of the present State Treasurer shall cease, and that to honesty and capacity, in the person of Francis M. Hutchinson, shall be confided the duties and responsibilities of the Treasury of the State. Let every voter do his duty, and victory will wreathe the banner of those who labor for the right and fight the good fight for the safety of the Commonwealth.

A. NEININGER,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

The Big Burst Bubble—The Northern Pacific Fraud.

Could a full, true and particular history be given of Jay Cooke's bubble-blowing during the last four years, in connection with the Northern Pacific, it would furnish one of the most curious episodes in commercial annals. We shall first have the lobbying at Washington, the dinners to members of Congress and representatives of the press, with not impossibly other more substantial inducements to the more important members of the company; preliminaries all tending up to the land grant from Congress. The procuring that land grant, a territory as big as Belgium, was no easy task. A deal of manipulation with tender-conscienced Congressmen it demanded, but notwithstanding a bitter opposition to the last on the part of a few, who perhaps struck for higher wages, it was found impossible to make a successful stand against the great Administration banker. So the bill passed Congress, but the President was said to hesitate. Strong representations were reported to have been made to him against the grant and "great pressure" put upon him to prevent his assent to it, but the President who hesitates is lost. The potent persuasions of "Financial Agent" Cooke prevailed and won the battle. And now let the victims of the swindle contrast the line of conduct pursued in this matter by Washington's successor and by the Emperor of Germany. When the passing of the Northern Pacific began to be disseminated throughout the Fatherland, His Majesty's government dispatched to this country a commission composed of gentlemen eminently qualified to arrive at a sound judgment in reference to the scheme. They went to the alleged paradise beyond Duluth, and with the proverbial pains-taking accuracy of their race, set to work to examine into the real facts of the case. The result was a report—not alluded to in Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.'s advertisements—in which they gave the most powerful reasons why the project could not be a success, and they prevented thousands of poor Germans from being ruined.

President Grant could have done the same thing much more easily, but he preferred the less troublesome course of signing his consent to the bill, and the men and women ruined to-day by the failure of Jay Cook & Co. may consider themselves as not a little indebted to the President of the United States; for had he done his duty, the extravagant scheme of Jay Cooke could never have been attempted.

But still further difficulties had to be encountered. There is a certain newspaper published in London called the *Times*. It has its faults, but a want of good faith in commercial matters has never been regarded as one of them. Indeed, it may fairly be said that it is not worth the while of the *Times* to be dishonest, for it sells and has weight by its reputation for commercial probity. Now the *Times* has a correspondent at Philadelphia, and in the summer of 1870 that gentleman began to occasion the great and good Mr. Jay Cooke—who is a pillar of the Episcopal Church, and would die rather than offend heaven by inserting a Sunday advertisement—a deal of trouble. This inconvenient person would persist in declaring that the paradise through which the Northern Pacific was about to run was a howling wilderness, that the principal crop was the ice crop, and that the predatory tribes of Indians who infest the country were likely to prove exceedingly inconvenient neighbors. Now, inasmuch as the investing British public reads its *Times*, and believes in it, these shameful allegations had to be stopped, and even this was accomplished. Money couldn't and didn't do it. It was very cleverly managed in a different way. It was stated as a positive fact to a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, whose high character was well known to the managers of the great London journal, that these statements on the part of the Philadelphia correspondent were mere personal spite. Reasons were alleged why this should be so. It was asserted that he was closely connected with a great rival interest, and that in throwing dirt on the splendid enterprise of Jay Cooke & Co., he was merely serving the enemy's turn. Unfortunately, the gentleman alluded to was induced to believe these statements and reported his belief in them to those who controlled the paper, and the cruel exposures of the Philadelphia correspondent—who had written some admirably pungent and logical letters on the subject—ceased to appear in the columns of the leading London journal. Thus was the biggest lion muzzled.

It was probably, too, with the design of carrying out the Northern Pacific project that this gigantic speculator was induced about the same time to establish his London house. This institution was intended to take the town by storm. It started with a prodigious "splurge."

When some five years ago those gorgeous offices were erected at the most commanding point in Lombard street, each city man as he hurried passed them wondered "who the devil can afford to take them?" But what could not that firm afford who held White House and Capitol in the hollow of their hands? Who could squeeze a land grant as big as Belgium out of the one, and induce the other, for no shadow of reason, to throw over the true and tried house of Baring, those merchant princes, worthy of that lofty title, so long connected with the public finance of this country, and so thoroughly respected by all its best mercantile men—in favor of the ricketty Ohio adventurer, the bubble thrown up by the war. Yet, let the victims of Jay Cooke remember that to give further proof of his confidence, to show still more how much he thought the public—the people whom he is supposed to protect—might stake their interest in the house of Jay Cooke & Co., Grant did not scruple to give them the only really valuable financial agency of the United States; not only so, but with that end to take it out of the first house in the world. Can he or his friends be surprised then, if people ask, "What did he get for this? Is all this extraordinary favoritism pure gratitude to a man for making his fortune out of a war loan? And was the peremptory refusal to entertain the postal proposal of the Northern Pacific a few weeks ago, an exhibition of gratitude *a la Tallyrand*, viz: 'A painful consciousness that there are no more favors to be received from the same parties, inasmuch as they have bust up?'"

But to return to the great house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of Lombard street, London, their enormous plate glass mirrors, glossily veneered desks and sumptuous parlors. They started, as we have said, with a burst. No doubt the Barings, tears of vexation, which the absence of such plate glass windows as those enjoyed by the transcendantly rich new firm prevented the enemy's seeing. We can imagine how poor Brown Brothers for several days "took to drinking," and how even "the Baron" was shown to be very low. A new *luna* had indeed risen among those who were henceforth to be merely *minores*. In going into a London business Mr. Jay Cooke cast his eyes about for an eligible English coadjutor, and discovered him in the person of one Colonel Puleston, then a stock broker in New York and a resident of Brooklyn. This gentleman's career had been versatile. Educated originally for the medical profession, he abandoned it to go to Australia, whence he came to this country. Of Welsh origin and perfectly acquainted with the jaw-breaking vernacular of the Principality, Mr. Puleston went to Pennsylvania and became editor of a Welsh journal, and it may be presumed made himself very useful to somebody in politics, for during the war he was, though a British subject, State Agent of Pennsylvania at Washington. A man of tact, address and ability, Colonel (he obtained this rank in an American militia regiment) Puleston was no doubt a happy selection and is said to have played his part remarkably well, bet to fight amid the coils of a boa constrictor is too much even for a Titan, and poor Colonel Puleston has been laboring with a serpent of this kind labeled "Northern Pacific," coiled around him. He has been already named as Conservative candidate for the House of Commons for a Welsh constituency—for an "M. P." sheds lustre on a firm—and was no doubt, destined to be the show partner, the entertainer, the prominent man of Messrs. Baring's rivals, but those so fortunate as to know the family, establishment and social surroundings of Mr. Russell Sturgis, the American partner of that great house, will smile at the idea of easy rivalry with them in the matter of social attraction. Such, in brief, is the story of the Northern Pacific.

In Mr. Jay Cooke's career we see exemplified the effects of unprincipled vanty. Just as the first Napoleon sacrificed thousands of lives in the effort to carry out tremendous schemes to gratify his personal ambition, and intoxicated by success, at last fell, through the idea that his military genius could strike the word impossible out of the dictionary, so Jay Cooke was ready to sacrifice the hard earned savings of tens of thousands to prove that the same end was equally unknown to the Napoleon of finance. Here is another of those "warnings to the ambitious" in which McCaulay tells us the nineteenth century has been fertile. It will not be altogether lost on the people of this country if it teaches them to remember henceforth that fine words in the advertisements of venal newspapers butter no parsnips, and to discredit henceforward the alluring lies of the "financial agents" of unmade railroads.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

News and Political Items.

—A correspondent tells of a pumpkin vine in Potter county that came up from a single seed, which bore eight pumpkins, weighing respectively 22¼, 23½, 24½, 28¾, 29½, 31½, 35 and 36¼ pounds—total, 230¾ pounds.

—Among a litter of pigs born in West Marlborough township, Chester county last week, was one which had one head but two bodies joined at the navel, and diverging back of it with eight legs. Both are similar and perfect.

—Rev. J. V. O'Reilly, pastor of the Catholic church at Susquehanna, Pa., and formerly Vicar-General of the Philadelphia diocese, was killed at the former place on Saturday evening by a railway engine. He was eighty years old.

—The Rochester *Democrat* remarks, as a sample of unequal assessments, that in "Whitestone, in Oneida county, a single calf was sold the other day at a sum greater than the whole assessment of the personal property of the town."

—The State Treasurer won't exhibit his accounts, and the Auditor General refuses access to his books until he is called upon by the Supreme Court to do so. That tribunal very kindly gives him ten days to answer, which puts it off until after the election. By that time everything can be cleared up.

—Among the Vice Presidents of the Evangelical Alliance, now in session in New York, are Schuyler Colfax and Gen. Howard. It is to be hoped these gentlemen will enlighten the assembled theologians of two continents on their knowledge, respectively, of Credit Mobilier investigations and Freedman's Bureau management.

—Captain Jack and three of his associates were hung on last Friday, at Fort Klamath, Indian Territory. The sentences of the other two, Sloluk and Bancho, were commuted to imprisonment for life on Albatross Island, San Francisco harbor, on the ground that these Indians were not chiefs, but stood in the relative position of private soldiers obeying the orders of their commander, Captain Jack.

—On the 20th ult., during the absence of the family from home, a little son of Jacob Muffley, of Kresgeville, Monroe county, was brutally murdered. Upon the return of the family and the boy's absence noticed, a search was instituted, which resulted in the finding of his dead body in the cellar of the house horribly mutilated. His head was crushed in and throat cut. Timothy Heller, a crazy man, is supposed to have killed the boy. The murderer is at large.

—The *Graphic* balloon, after having been thoroughly repaired, started on its trans-Atlantic voyage at 9 o'clock on Monday morning last, with three passengers, Messrs. Donaldson, Ford and Lunt, but unfortunately came to grief in a violent storm near Canaan, Conn., at 1:25 P. M. For a few minutes before that time it had been near the earth. Donaldson and Ford jumped out. Lunt was caught in some trees, but finally succeeded in reaching the ground unhurt. The balloon escaped and had not been captured at last accounts. The *voyageurs*, although they failed to make the landing on the other side, can congratulate themselves at least on having reached the "happy land of Canaan."

STRANGE EXPLOIT OF A WHIRLWIND.—The neatest achievement of a tornado which passed over Sullivan county, New Hampshire, some days ago, was the removal of the house of Bushwell Benway, of East Unity. The house was a heavy one, forty-two by twenty-eight feet. It was instantaneously taken from its foundation and moved forty feet, as if it had slid on ice. Scarcely an underpinning stone was misplaced, not a thing was dropped into the cellar which was deep and of the size of the whole house; nor was the ground where it stopped much disturbed. Mr. Benway was pumping a pail of water in the back room, and his wife was in the front room; both were carried along, only being aware that some terrible blow had fallen upon their dwelling, but having no suspicion that it had been moved, and neither of them was hurt. Many of the windows were dashed out; every article of crockery or glass was broken to pieces; clothes that were hanging about and other things were scattered rods away. The rear side of the house coming in contact with the front doorstep, and perhaps the underpinning, the latter was handsomely laid upon the ground inside down and although badly racked, the house stood, while the shed, some thirty feet in length, at the end, was entirely demolished.—*Boston Transcript.*

Pennsylvania Finances.

DAYLIGHT SHUT OUT—SO INTENDED ALLOWED—WAYS THAT ARE DARK DENTLY DARK.

To the Independent Voters of Pennsylvania:

In consideration of the fact that years ago the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania lost a large sum of public money, Charles T. Yerkes & Co., and in consideration of the universally acknowledged facts that the revenues of the commonwealth are distributed among banks and individuals of the State without bonus for the money in the State Treasury for his personal profit, and who loan it at usurious rates of interest, the undersigned deemed it his duty to institute an investigation into the condition of the Finances as the laws of the Commonwealth authorize him to make. The present disturbed condition of our monetary affairs furnished an additional reason why such investigation should be made in order that the people might learn how much of their revenues had been lost or locked up in suspended and broken banks under the present and corrupt system. To this end he appointed J. C. McAlarney, J. M. Kaine and George J. Shoemaker, a committee to call at the Auditor-General's office for the purpose of examining the annual report of the State Treasurer under the following provisions of the Act of April 15, 1870, P. L. 67:

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, on the first Monday of each month, to make a report to the Auditor General, giving in detail the several sums which go to make up the gross amount that day in the State Treasury, including the amount in the banks as well as moneys not belonging to the fund, and giving the names of the banks with each bank or other depository, or individual; and when the funds are not on call, if any, in the aggregate, giving the amount, kind and value of the securities held for such moneys not on call; which statement shall be verified by oath or affirmation, and shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose in the Auditor General's office, and shall be open to the inspection of the Governor, Heads of Departments, Members of the Legislature, and *of any citizen of the State, without fee or reward for the same; And provided further*, That every bank, corporation or individual shall report to the Auditor General, on account also, corresponding to the report to the State Treasurer, on the first Monday of each month, a statement giving the amount of State funds in their hands or deposited during the month, and the names of the depositors and the amount of the deposits then with each bank, corporation or individual.

As will appear from the following correspondence of the committee, their mission was suddenly terminated by the refusal of access to the important documents required. The Treasury:

HARRISBURG, October 1, 1873.

Joseph C. McAlarney, J. Monroe Kaine, George J. Shoemaker.—GENTLEMEN: You have been appointed, by the Democratic County Committee, a committee to call forthwith at the office of the Auditor General to examine the monthly reports of the State Treasurer, required by the 45th section of the act of May 16, 1811, and the 10th section of the act of April 15th, 1870, and to report the result of your investigation to this committee.

As by the law these reports are required to be made for the investigation of any citizen of the Commonwealth, it is to be hoped that you will meet with no obstacle in the prosecution of your task. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. L. ROUMFORT,
Chairman Dauphin County Democratic Committee.

HARRISBURG, October 2, 1873.

Gen. A. L. Roumfort, Chairman Dauphin County Democratic Committee.

SIR: We, the undersigned committee appointed by you to examine the monthly reports of the State Treasurer required to be made to the Auditor General by the act of April 15, 1870, beg to notify you that, in accordance with your request, we went to the office of the Auditor General on Thursday, October 2, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., and requested permission of Hon. Wm. Esq., chief clerk, to examine the aforesaid reports, who admitted us, but claimed the right to make the examination himself. He referred us to the bank clerk, W. H. Parsons, who had the immediate charge of the reports. We were requested to examine Mr. Parsons, and at the same request of Mr. Patterson, we complied by asking us the object we had in view in making the examination, stating that if it was to be used for political purposes we refused to make it. We replied that the act of Assembly did not require citizens of Pennsylvania to make known their object in examining the reports in the office of the State Treasurer. After this Mr. Patterson emphatically refused to allow us to make the examination unless we had an order from the State Treasurer or Auditor General.

The State Treasurer under the law exercising no authority over the reports in the Auditor-General's Department, we made a reference to him for authority to examine the reports as a mere evasion of the request of Mr. Patterson, and declined to apply to the State Treasurer for authority, as we were informed by Mr. Patterson, that having previously informed us that the Auditor-General was not in Harrisburg, and that he was probably at the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Erie, Pennsylvania, we sent the following telegram:

HARRISBURG, Oct. 2, 1873.

Hon. Wilson Allen, Auditor-General, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Erie, Pa.—Dear Sir: Your telegram to us, directing us to examine the reports of the State Treasurer, was received by us this morning. Will you permit us to examine the books and reports of the State Treasurer in your department.

J. C. MCALARNEY,
J. M. KAINE,
GEO. J. SHOEMAKER.

To which we received the following reply:

J. C. MCALARNEY,
J. M. KAINE,
GEO. J. SHOEMAKER.

It is seen by this report that the Auditor General was absent, but he was represented by his subordinates. The law gives the Auditor-General is always open to all citizens claiming under the law the exercise of the right to examine the monthly report. But the secrets of the Treasury have been locked against the people of Pennsylvania by a subordinate in the absence and therefore without the knowledge of the chief clerk, who gave the permission either on his own motion or by the direction of his superior, that he refused to exhibit this treasury report which was required from the Auditor-General by the provisions of the law in this refusal to submit the reports of the State Treasurer for inspection is presumptive evidence that the facts contained in those reports are detrimental to the official character of the Treasurer as well as to the best interests of the Commonwealth. The people of Pennsylvania are deprived of the knowledge of the condition of their finances and is now for them to determine whether they will continue in office a treasurer whose every official act is suspicious, and who is considered doubly so by the conduct of his principal at the head of the Auditor-General department. These plain and undisputed facts are submitted for your consideration and action by your fellow citizens.

A. L. ROUMFORT,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.

—A Biddeford, Me., dispatch says Miss Lucy Langdon Norcott was born in Alfred, July 4th, 1776, on the same day and very near the hour of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. At the age of years of age she united with the Shakers and has since lived with them. When 84 years of age she wove 84 yards of cloth, and at 98 knit 98 pairs of mittens. She has never been in a railroad car, and is in excellent health. She still lives until 1876 a Pullman palace car will be dispatched to her native place, and she will be carried direct to the Quaker City. Should her presence will be one of the features of the grand Centennial.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY. -- - OCT. 10, 1873.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Vote the democratic ticket clear through from top to Topper.

—New goods of every description just received at Oatman's cheap cash store.

—The Catholic fair at Wilmore advertised over for two weeks on Saturday last.

—Vote the whole democratic ticket from the bottom, and let "Old Scratch" paddle his own canoe.

—For boots and shoes of all styles, sizes and qualities, consult M. L. Oatman, the largest dealer in Ebensburg.

—The laborers employed in widening the Gallitzen tunnel have quit work on account of a reduction from $2 to $1.75 in day's wages.

—The democrat who was proffered a kick from Tommy Griffith's "pocket pistol" obeys instructions by having the fact published in the papers.

—Derry township, Westmoreland county, turns out a sixteen weeks' old colt that weighs 570 pounds—only 890 pounds less than the dam herself weighs. Geo. Ash is the owner.

—Mrs. George Guessregan, of Cambria township, wife of one of our most reliable citizens, died suddenly of apoplexy on Monday. The bereaved husband and family have our sympathies.

—Three large gray wolves were killed in Cambria county the other day. They have been making sad ravages among the sheep and lambs in one of the border townships during the spring and summer.

—Oatman you go with the cash in hand and get the very best bargains you'll be asked to command, for he sells on the square and deals in the best, and gives more for country produce than any one else. That's so! Messrs. Thomas with the Griffith and Thomas party, left the Griffith went north on an exploring expedition Wednesday afternoon. Look out for a largely increased democratic majority in the land of Chest.

—Very Rev. E. McMahon, at one time rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, a German well known and greatly beloved throughout this diocese, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. If your neighbor is an out-and-out rascal, see that he attends the election, and can do anything to get him there. If he is not a democrat, we wouldn't advise you to take any special interest in him as a friend.

—Tom Knox's barber shop, in Johnstown, was burglarized to the tune of $150 in cash, fifteen shares of Pa. R. R. stock, a few shares of building association stock, Monday night last. The thief has not been captured.

—Last Saturday the son of John Garrett, Westmoreland county, became entangled in the harness of a runaway horse and dragged for some distance by the leg, which it in such a manner that amputation was necessary.

—Vote for H. S. for Assembly, and not for H. Look sharp and see that the democratic candidate's first name is not on your ticket. Vote for Henry and then you will be sure not to vote for Samuel Henry.

—A respectable looking, well-dressed man minus a leg and the other an arm, was in our town a brief visit, in company with a hand-organ, on Tuesday last, and is said to have departed hence about as poor off than when they came.

—The Clearfield *Journal* says that the financial embarrassment will have the effect of greatly contracting lumbering operations in that county. The number of rafts that will be cut will not be much more than half that cut in other years.

—Father Christy, of this place, is to be removed, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, to delivering a lecture before the benevolent societies of St. Paul's cathedral, in that city, during the coming winter. All of which is fully competent and do doubt willing to do.

—An unknown German tramp was run over by the engine hauling the Cincinnati express train eastward bound, in the vicinity of Swissvale, on the Pittsburg Division, Friday afternoon, and killed instantly. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

—A young man named Charles E. Davis fell from the roof of a new building in Pittsburgh, on which he was at work, a distance of about thirty feet last Monday morning, breaking one of his arms in two places and also his nose, and otherwise injuring himself severely.

—A gentleman connected with the Cambria Company, of Johnstown, tells us that a couple of Wellsburg, West Virginia, parties donate two hundred and fifty dollars in coal and a suitable spot for sinking the shaft, the company he represented will locate itself to commence at once the erection of a rolling mill.

—The Johnstown District Court *quo warranto* case was argued before the Supreme Court, at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday last, Deputy Attorney General Lyman D. Gilbert appearing for the Commonwealth, John Scott and Henry D. Foster for respondent, Judge Potts, but as the decision has been rendered.

—Young people and small, short people and red people and poor people, and all kinds of people, will find many inducements in buying at Myers & Lloyd's cheap store emporium, where new goods are constantly coming in, at prices unsurpassed for cheapness, and are now piled upon shelves and counters in rich and varied profusion.

—Mr. James H. Gageby, of the 3d ward, Altoona, a gallant soldier, a clever gentleman, and a model subscriber to the FREEMAN, having on one occasion paid not for four years in advance, is now on a visit from the Indian Territory to his old home in Johnstown. May his declining years be peaceful and his days plentiful.

—The Johnstown father was in Pittsburgh on Monday in quest of his two daughters, who it is alleged had been abducted from home by some plausible scoundrel on the pretext of joining a variety troupe at Youngstown, Ohio. The pursuing parent failing to find them there went further, but whether he found any better has not yet transpired.

—There are *three* tickets to be voted for this fall—one is headed "State," and contains the name of the candidate for State Treasurer; another headed "Judiciary" has on it the name of the candidate for Supreme Court Judge, and the third headed "County" and contains the names of all the candidates for county offices.

—Every Democratic voter in the county should bear in mind that it is his duty to work as much in earnest this year as if a President to elect. "Organization should be the watchword everywhere, and every school district in the county should at once appoint a committee to see that every Democratic voter is at the polls next Tuesday.

—See advertisement elsewhere and postponement for the sale at public outcry by the sheriff, of Carroll township, on Saturday, October 22. Also, public sale of personal property of Peter Mulvehill, of Indiana county, as well as posters of Michael Gallagher, of Allegheny township, for the sale of a large lot of personal property on Thursday 23d inst.

—The large pile of new boxes on the street and the immense stock of elegant dry goods, fancy goods, notions, etc., on the shelves and counters of E. J. Mills' cheap cash store, proclaim beyond a doubt that that gentleman has laid in lots and gobs of new goods of every description, and having bought them right our word for it he will sell them right.

—Don't ask for credit at M. L. Oatman's cheap cash store, as that gentleman has neither the time nor the disposition to keep books; besides, he couldn't afford to sell as cheap as he does now if he had to wait for his money or run any risk in getting his dues from even one in a dozen of those whom he might feel like trusting if he was doing a credit business.

—The Altoona *Tribune* says that a man named James H. Hutchinson, from Philadelphia, who has been doing police duty at the Gallitzin coal mines for the past two months, was driven from the country by the exasperated miners on Sunday last, a party of them having pursued him all the way to Kittanning Point, where he threw his carpet-bag away in the woods.

—Mr. John Dougherty, sr., has sold to Messrs. Jas. N. and David Evans (constable) the property now occupied by Mr. Jerry Donovan, adjoining his own residence, for the sum of $2,000. The gentlemen named have also purchased Mr. Donovan's stock of goods, and intend going into the confectionary and oyster business on an extensive scale. Luck attend them.

—A Clearfield county man named John Ragin was enticed into a negro house of prostitution in Harrisburg, on last Friday night, and robbed of $22 and a silver watch, besides being unmercifully beaten. Two men and a woman, all colored, are now in jail charged with the offence, and the police are looking for two more of the same stripe who are said to have been implicated in the outrage.

—An old resident of ye ancient village of Loretto, or parts adjacent, indulged in too many of what a Teutonic friend of ours calls "slipperyations," on Wednesday last, and while pursuing his devious way homeward from this place, sat down near Lloyd's cemetery and fell into a deep sleep, and while in that unconscious condition was robbed, as he alleges, of a pocket-book containing $2.25 in cash and a small package of hardware valued at $1.20.

—Is it fair to presume that Sam Henry don't do any hand-shaking about the *Voice* establishment? We merely ask the question because that paper assures its readers that Mr. Henry "takes the hand begrimed by labor, as well as that whitened by luxury, *if both be honest.*" By the way, those are both good hands, but Sam don't hold enough of them to win the game, Mr. Scanlan proposing, in sporting parlance, to "order him up and play it alone."

—The nearer election day approaches the more desperate the radical candidate for County Treasurer becomes in his efforts to secure his election. Setting up the lager having become monotonous and of no avail, he has taken to peddling *stronger* arguments of a spiritual nature, done up in a quart flask, and tenders a drink to every voter he meets on the public highway. Thirsty people are advised to lay for him, for after Tuesday next Mr. Griffith will retire permanently from the treating business.

—If all our readers had occasion to visit the post-office in this place they would know as well as we do that the Thompson store is just now rammed, jammed and crammed with new goods. And such goods! Well, if anybody knows where a more superb, more varied, or more desirable stock can be found, they know more than we do. Ladies seeking the latest and prettiest styles of goods for dressing purposes invariably go to Thompson's store, and that is evidence sufficient of the superiority of the stock and the justness of the prices there prevailing.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* says that there has been and is now being circulated a ticket of the whole Democratic county nominees except Baumer, the candidate for sheriff, Benford's name being inserted therein instead. But this is not the only trick apparent on this bogus ticket. The Supreme Judge and State Treasurer are both connected on this ticket under the heading of STATE, the word "Judiciary" not appearing over the name of the candidate for Judge. Whoever votes this ticket will have it thrown out and not counted, and these votes for Judge and Treasurer will be lost.

—The farce of last July was repeated by the two wings of the Johnstown District Court on Monday of this week, that being the first day of the regular October term. Hon. William Flattery held his Court in Union Hall, in the presence of three spectators and two reporters for the press, according to the *Tribune*, and having stated that Judge Potts was absent, directed an adjournment until the first Monday in January. The other branch of the Court met in the Opera House, but Judge Hamilton did not put in an appearance, whereupon the Clerk directed Patrick Markey, Esq., the crier, to adjourn it also until the first Monday in January, which was done.

—A fine statue of "St. Nicholas," five feet high, sculptured in wood, in the renowned city of Nancy, France, and intended for the Catholic church at St. Nicholas, this county, reached the station here a day or two ago. The order for this beautiful statue was sent to France long before the Franco-German war, but it is only recently that it was found possible to fill the order. The same church is now graced with a splendid statue of the Blessed Virgin, procured from the same city several years ago, and has also obtained a magnificent altar, manufactured expressly for that church, in the city of Chicago—all three masterpieces costing, freight and all, in the neighborhood of $500.

—A little boy, son of Mr. Histenrother, a resident of Clearfield county, was burned to a crisp a week or so ago. The mother and child were the only two persons at the house on that evening, and when the time came the former went a short distance away to milk the cows, and left the child alone at the house. She finished milking and returned to the house as usual, but, on coming to the door, was horror stricken to see her child lying upon the floor literally burned up. With the exception of a narrow band around each little wrist, not a single mite of clothing remained upon the body. The little child was still alive when found, but within a very short time its spirit had flown to that home where suffering will never come.

GOLD AND SILVER JELLY CAKE.—*Golden Cake.*—Take the yolks of eight eggs, well beaten, add one cup white sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, and one and three-quarters cups of flour, having in it one-half measure of Banner Baking Powder.

Silver Cake.—Take one-half cup butter, two cups white sugar, three-quarter cups of sweet milk; flavor to taste; then add the whites of eight eggs, well beaten, and three cups of flour, having in it one measure of Banner Baking Powder.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this very valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

COMMUNICATION.

Some of Honorable Samuel Henry's Peculiar Legislation.

To the Editor of the Cambria Freeman:

I have a great regard for the gentleman whose name heads this letter, not only because he is a BANKER, and is, consequently, the sympathizing friend of the people—especially those who have not been blessed with a superabundance of that which philosophers have termed "the root of all evil"—and one who, under not all circumstances, but particular circumstances, is ready and willing to extend the hand of charity to those in need, and who, were it not for his exceeding *modesty*, and which, I have no doubt, is all that prevents him from so doing, might on all occasions exclaim in the language of the poet:

"I will take your friendship up at use,
And fear not that your profit shall be small;
Your *interest shall exceed your principal.*"

But of course Samuel Henry is composed of modesty and self-denial to that extent that he would much rather decry his own goodness of heart and superior greatness than admit that he is such a man.

But, thank heaven, ingratitude does not rule to that extent that the people do not admit, and admitting proclaim to the world, that he is all charity, purity and wisdom, and acknowledge the fact that although Cambria county has enjoyed the reputation of having been the birth-place and the home of as great men as ever figured in the State, yet, comparatively speaking, its citizens have been groping in darkness;—that, although it could justly boast of men of intellect, wisdom and ability second to none in the State, yet it remained for an adjoining county to send us a Cæsar who possessed these qualities to that extent that were the foremost men of other days still living they might

"Walk under his huge legs and peep about
To find themselves dishonorable graves."

And I have no doubt but that it was a most happy thing for the people of this county that they understood and recognized the "eternal fitness of things," and chose this great man as their legislative representative during the past two years, because I have heard it said by those who are most intimate with him, and who enjoy the privilege of being his confidential friends, that he has done so much for the relief of the people during his legislative career.

Far be it from me to presume to doubt the wisdom of aught this great man has done, or question the motives which influenced him, yet I must confess that I cannot understand wherein the people are to be benefitted by some of his laws. However, I suppose they were drafted in the great elevation and superiority of Hon. Samuel Henry's wisdom, and are therefore above the comprehension of the common herd—are as much above the understanding of ordinary mortals as Caligula's laws, when suspended on the pillars, were above the legibility of his subjects—and, if they were explained, would be understood and appreciated.

Therefore, in that spirit of humility becoming one of the commonality, I would ask this Solon wherein the people are to be benefitted by some of his laws; and first would suggest an explanation of an act regulating the practice of medicine in Cambria county, passed the 5th day of April, 1873. This act provides that any physician residing out of the county who shall attempt to practice medicine or surgery, or shall prescribe for any sick person, or shall perform any surgical operation, "in violation of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, one-half of which fine shall go to the informer." The provisions referred to are "that he (the physician) appear before the clerk of the court and take out a license for one year, for which he shall pay a fee of *two hundred dollars.*"

Under this law, if a citizen of this county, even though he lived on the line of the county, and near the office of a physician residing in an adjoining county, should be taken sick, or get hurt, he could not, no matter in what danger he might be, send for this near physician, because the physician dare not come to his aid unless he is willing to risk a prosecution for misdemeanor, the penalty of which is a fine of not less that $100.

To illustrate this law more clearly: Suppose that a person living in the immediate neighborhood of Cherry Tree, though within the limits of Cambria county, should take suddenly sick. Now, under this law, the physician residing in the town named could not prescribe for this person unless he either assumed the risk of a prosecution and heavy fine or went all the way to Ebensburg and paid $200 for a physician's license. In the meantime the patient would have to send to Carrolltown, some twelve miles distant, for a physician, notwithstanding he might have procured the services of one within a few hundred yards of his own house, were it not for the existence of this iniquitous and unjust law.

This is one of the many acts passed by Mr. Henry, and I must confess that I cannot, for the life of me, see what benefit the *people* can derive from it. True, some quack who could get nothing to do under other circumstances might be employed sometimes. But, under all the circumstances, is it not oppressive and a great injustice to the people to deprive them of the right to call in any physician they chose, especially when the immediate presence of a physician may be necessary to the preservation of a human life?

If it is *convenient* for this mighty statesman to explain the salutary effects of this law, he will confer a lasting favor; and, also, while his hand is in, he might point out the clause wherein the poor are to be benefitted by his "monthly return day" act, by which writs are made returnable on the first Monday of each month, instead of quarterly, as heretofore, as well as several other enactments he secured the passage of—all which your correspondent cannot, after a careful examination, regard as being for the good of the people.

CAMBRIAN.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.—Before another issue of the *Freeman* reaches its readers the duplicates for the collection of unpaid county rates and levies will be placed in the hands of the constables of the townships and boroughs in Cambria county for collection. By the sixth section of the Act of Assembly of April 8th, 1872, the constables are compelled to collect the taxes on their respective duplicates within sixty days after receiving them from the County Treasurer. If not collected and paid before the expiration of that time, it is made the duty of the County Treasurer to immediately cause an action of debt to be instituted against such delinquent constables, and if it shall appear that the constable has not complied with the provisions of the above Act of Assembly, judgment shall be rendered against him for the amount he is found to be delinquent, together with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from and after the expiration of the two months from the time he received his warrant, with full costs of suit.

Wealthy men and wealthy corporations within the county have had a reduction of 5 per cent. on their taxes, and the poor man can never pay 5 per cent. additional and costs of suit. How much better it would be to extend the time for the payment of taxes to the Treasurer, so that the farmer would have time to realize something from his crops wherewith to pay his share of the taxation of the county. This is what Henry Scanlan proposes to do. The law, as it now stands, favors the rich and bears hard upon the poor. Let the people answer at the polls by electing a representative whose every sympathy is with the farmer and laborer, and whose legislation will not favor large corporations and make the rich richer while it makes the poor poorer.

TRADE WINDS.—Tell me, ye winged winds that round my pathway roar—tell, oh! tell me where, oh! where I'll find the cheapest store? The winds replied and this they said, I never yet in all my trade have had the luck to suit my mind more fully in goods of every kind than Myers & Lloyd's cheap store complete, whose stock and prices none can beat.

ABOVE and beyond all competition is WANAMAKER & BROWN'S splendid stock of economical Fall and Winter clothing. When you go to Philadelphia visit Oak Hall, Sixth and Market streets.

OBITUARY.—Mr. William Callan, a well known and much esteemed citizen of this county, died of consumption, at his residence at Cresson, after a protracted illness, at 8 o'clock on Monday morning last, and was interred in the Catholic cemetery at Summitville on Wednesday morning following. Mr. Callan was an honest, true-hearted gentleman, kind and affectionate in his disposition and steadfast, faithful and highly honorable in both word and deed, and having well merited he fully enjoyed the confidence and respect of all with whom he held social or business intercourse. From Monday's issue of the Johnstown *Tribune* we extract the following sketch of his life, written by one who knew him long, intimately and well:

"The deceased was born in Butler, Butler county, this State, about the year 1826, and at the time of his death was verging on forty-nine years of age. About thirty-six years ago he removed with his parents to the vicinity of Munster, this county, and for a time, although a boy then, was engaged at work on the State improvements that were then being made. Subsequently he learned the carpenter trade with Judge Easly, and afterwards commenced carrying on for himself. He erected many private dwellings in this city, and when the letting of the County Poor House was made Mr. Callan's bid was accepted, and it was erected by him. During the time he was engaged in completing this work he was married to Miss Ellen Feltz, who bore him three children, all of whom are yet living. After the completion of his contract he returned to Johnstown, and carried on carpenter work for several years. About the year 1864 he removed to Cresson, and purchasing three acres of ground adjoining the Mountain House property, he erected the well known 'Callan House,' where he has resided ever since.

"Mr. Callan did not relinquish his labors as a mechanic, however, but when the letting for our County Jail was made he was the successful bidder, and to-day it stands as a monument to his skill and energy as a contractor and builder. The municipal building in this city, known as the Market House, is also a lasting monument to his ability as a mechanic. After securing the contract for that building, several thousand dollars less than any of his competitors, consumption marked him as a victim, but even though scarcely able to leave his bed, he attended to all the details of its erection.

"It is scarcely necessary to speak of his skill as a mechanic, as the buildings we have enumerated will serve to keep fresh and green his memory. In private life he was singular in his ways—made but few friends, but those with whom he became intimate recognized him as one of the truest men that ever lived. Always honest and sincere in his dealings with his fellow men, he looked for the same honesty and sincerity from those who came in contact with him; and although apparently a cynic in his ways and deportment, he possessed a heart that beat as warm and true as any that was ever implanted in mortal breast.

"Such was William Callan, and the writer, to whom he was always good and kind, pays this humble tribute to his memory. May he rest in peace!"

RIGHT ON THE RECORD.—Now and then a rumor reaches the public ear that somebody, generally a resident of the rural districts, has been "taken in and done for" on a sewing machine, or some other labor-saving inv a tion. In a few instances these dishonest dodges have been ventilated through the newspapers, one or two cases having recently been reported, wherein a sewing machine agent is said to have been granted the privilege of leaving machines at certain houses until he would call for them, receiving in return what purported to be an acknowledgment of such fact, duly signed by the proprietors of such houses, but what afterward proved to be exemption notes, payable within a specified time. We say stories of this kind have been told time and again, but whether true or false it is not our purpose now to inquire. We merely wish to say that, if true, Mr. M. L. Brown, of this place, agent for the renowned and unsurpassable Singer Sewing Machine, is *not* the man who did the swindling. He has a machine that can and does recommend itself, and he has come among us to make an honest living in an honest way, and would not resort to any disreputable dodges if a fortune could be made in the operation. We know these statements to be facts, and while we can truthfully say, after an experience of several years in our own family, that the Singer machine is without a superior, we can just as emphatically declare that Mr. Brown is above and beyond a mean or mercenary act of any kind. He believes, as we believe, that no family should do without a sewing machine, and thus believing he offers, on the most liberal terms, a machine that never has and never will fail to give entire satisfaction in every instance, and if the parties whom he solicits do not see fit to purchase that is the end of the transaction. He deals fairly and squarely, and deserves to be dealt with in like manner. Let him be encouraged.

AN ALTOONA LADY SEERS HER DAUGHTER AND FINDS HER—*A Dreadful Finding.*—The Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph*, of Saturday, narrates the following sickening story of a young girl's shame: Yesterday an elderly lady, thoroughly respectable in her appearance, and evidently in great affliction, came to this city in search of her daughter. She was conducted to the Mayor's office and there stated that she lived in Altoona. Some two or three weeks ago her daughter, a young girl of about eighteen years, left home with the deliberate intention, it would appear, of entering upon a life of disgrace. The mother found, at length, that the girl had come to Pittsburgh, and came here to find her, as stated.

The police took the matter in hand, and yesterday afternoon found that the girl was stopping at a house of ill repute on the hill, and had been there almost ever since she left home. The mother procured a carriage and, accompanied by detective Wilmot, proceeded to the place to seek an interview with the daughter. She found her child, but had no interview with her. The girl was dead drunk!

The broken hearted mother decided at once to take her daughter home, in the desperate hope of affecting a reformation. Help was summoned, and, as if she were a dead body, that young girl was carried to the carriage, and, with her mother weeping beside her, was driven to the depot. There she was carried a dead, shameful weight, from the carriage to the sleeping car, and the sorrowful journey homeward commenced.

SEE YE THIS!

PUBLIC SALE!

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Carroll township, Cambria county, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22d, '73,

the following property, to wit: 1 Bay Horse, 1 Black Horse, 3 Milch Cows, 6 head Young Cattle, 10 head fine Sheep; 1 Reaper and Mower, 2 Sleds, 2 Sleighs, 2 Wagons, 3 Covered Wagons; 6 good Buffalo Robe, 2 Horse Blankets, 3 sets Heavy Harness, 2 sets Buggy Harness, 4 strings Sleigh Bells, 3 strings Breast Bells; Check-Lines, Single-Lines; 1 Wagon Saddle, 1 Riding Saddle, 1 Side Saddle, Riding Bridles; 2 good Horse Hay Rakes, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Windmill, 1 Fodder and Straw Cutter, 2 Shovel Plows, 2 Grain Cradles, 2 Mowing Scythes, Doubletrees, Singletrees, Log Chains, Halter Chains, Breast Chains, Cow Chains; 3 Iron Sugar Kettles; 1 Cook Stove, 1 Ten-Plate Stove, 1 Blanchard Churn, 2 Dinner Bells, and a great many other articles not here mentioned.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given. JOSEPH GUTWALD.

Carroll Twp., Oct. 10, 1873.-2t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Pine township, Indiana county, 3 miles north of Strongstown,

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1873,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, TO WIT:

HORSES, COWS, YOUNG CATTLE AND SHEEP;

2 Wagons, 1 Windmill, 1 Threshing Machine, Hay by the ton, Grain by the bushel;

Room and Kitchen Furniture,

and many other articles needless to mention.

Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to sale,

My Farm, containing 314 Acres,

about 120 Acres cleared, 30 or 40 Acres of which are Meadow, the balance being well covered with a fine growth of PINE TIMBER. The improvements consist of two Houses, a fine Bank Barn, a Stable, and a good Orchard.

The real estate will be sold all together, or in three parts; or the Pine timber will be sold by itself.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

PETER MULVEHILL.

Oct. 10.-3t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Carroll township, Cambria county, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1873,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, TO WIT:

HORSES, COWS, YOUNG CATTLE AND SHEEP;

2 Wagons, 1 Sleigh, 1 Sleigh Body, 1 Threshing Machine, Hay by the ton, Grain by the bushel;

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and many other articles needless to mention.

Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to sale,

My Farm, containing 120 Acres,

about 80 Acres cleared, the balance being well covered with a fine growth of PINE TIMBER. The improvements consist of a House, Bank Barn, a Stable, and a good Orchard.

The real estate will be sold all together, or in three parts; or the Pine timber will be sold by itself.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

AMANDA ERIG.

Carroll Twp., Sept. 19, 1873.-3t.*

1873. FALL and WINTER! 1874.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE NEW

EAGLE CLOTHING STORE

OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,

(Lately occupied by H. WALTERS, deceased,)

231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and Northern Cambria generally, that they have just opened at the above named place a large, complete and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING AND CENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS for men and boys, fine ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, in blue, brown, olive and lighter colors, and a general assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of all textures, styles and prices, besides a full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c.—all which will positively be sold at **15 per cent. less** than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We also make to order from the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that too at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when you visit our town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to deal with us. OVERCOATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialties, and "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" the basis upon which we do business. COME AND SEE!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE--231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.

Sept. 19, 1873.-6m. **M. H. NATHANSON & CO.**

ATTRACTIVE! NEAT! SUBSTANTIAL!

Fall Styles Ready!

MEN'S YOUTH'S BOY'S

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

☞ *All Purchasers of Good Clothing are*

RECOMMENDED *to supply their wants for the Fall and Winter Season from the Magnificent Stock of Elegant All Wool Garments*

NOW ARRANGED FOR INSPECTION

In the Spacious Salesrooms of Oak Hall.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

Prices Remarkably Low! Samples, with Easy Rules for Self-Measurement sent to any address when written for.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

JOHN BENTON ..... JOHN S. TITTLE

BENTON & TITTLE,

(Successors to BENTON & WAYNE,)

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Horse Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WASH MACHINES AND WRINGERS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Wagon Hubs, Spokes and Felloes,

HUB BOXING AND SPOKE TENONING MACHINES, &c.,

Nos. 208 and 210 Main Street Johnstown, Pa.

[Sept. 5.-4m.] ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

LECTURE To Young Men.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Also, Dr. CULVERWELL'S "Marriage Guide." Price 50 cents.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York; Post-Office Box 4586.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Hurlbert House, in Johnstown, on **Saturday, the 18th day of October** next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Samuel Rhodes, of, in and to three lots of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, fronting on Edge alley, adjoining lots of John Devlin, Frank Devlin, and Mary Ann Carroll, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, now in the occupancy of Simon Rhodes. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of D. G. Hubert.

Also, all the right, title and interest of J. M. McClure, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, to wit: Fronting on the Frankstown road on the north, adjoining lots of Cambria Iron Company on the east and south, and lot of Thomas Swartman on the west, having thereon erected a plank house, now in the occupancy of Wm. McGuire. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Johnstown Savings Bank.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 25, 1873.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN.

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their advantage to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited. [Sept. 26, 1873.-tf.*

TAKE NOTICE!—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with the following described property, bought by me from PETER ERIG, of Carroll township, Cambria county, and left with him during my pleasure: 1 grey mare, 1 black mare and colt, 6 cows, 6 spring calves, 4 head hogs, 4 sheep, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 sled, 1 wind-mill, 1 harrow, 1 plow, 2 sets harness, 3 bedsteads and bedding, 1 table, 6 chairs, 1 parlor stove, 1 cupboard, and 30 yards carpet.

AMANDA ERIG.

Carroll Twp., Sept. 19, 1873.-3t.*

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Marble manufacturing business was dissolved by mutual consent September 15th, 1873. The books and accounts are now in the hands of B. Kelly, who will hereafter conduct the business in his own name.

B. KELLY,
JAMES BRENNAMAN.

Loretto, Oct. 1, 1873.-4t.*

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

CLIFTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ANTHONY BAKER, late of Susquehanna township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

APALONA BAKER,
FRANCIS J. BAKER, } Executors.

Susquehanna Twp., Sept. 19, 1873.-6t.

OFFICE OF THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA CO., EBENSBURG, Sept. 26, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the above named Company that an assessment of 4 per cent. has been ordered on all notes now in force, as per resolution of the Board of Directors, passed Sept. 23d, 1873, and payable at their office on or before October 25th, 1873.

T. W. DICK, Sec'y.

Ebensburg, Sept. 26, 1873.-3t.

A CARD.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY: Disgusted with this day's doings in the Democratic County Convention, I hereby offer myself as an *Independent Candidate* for the office of SHERIFF, and pledge myself, if elected, to fulfill the duties faithfully and to the best of my ability.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

June 28, 1873.-6m* Johnstown, Pa.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell on very moderate terms the following described articles: 1 PIANO, nearly new and in excellent order; 1 set PARLOR FURNITURE, as good as new, and 1 EVANS & WATSON SAFE. Call on or address

V. S. BARKER.

Ebensburg, Sept. 26, 1873.-4t.

IMPORTANT TO LUMBERMEN.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two yokes Oxen, 6 year olds, warranted sound and healthy, 1 Truck Wagon, 1 iron axled four-wheeled Wagon, 100 feet Log Chains. Apply to or address

JOHN P. O'NEILL,

Sept. 26, 1873.-3t. Cresson, Pa.

F. A. SHOEMAKER ..... WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. 8tf.]

WILLIAM KITTELL, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street. [1-20.-tf.]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Tablespoons, Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers

A SAGACIOUS DOG.

One of the dogs whose ways we have watched with great interest was a fine Newfoundland. His name was Calder, from the name of a neighboring stream. He was a noble animal, very large, very gentle and playful, with an expressive face, large hanging ears, a great quantity of rich curling hair, and a bushy tail that sometimes, when it was whisked incautiously, brushed things off the table. He was very intelligent, and evidently understood many things that were said to him. We are very sure that he knew the names of many things, for he went to seek them when he was told, and brought the things named. He seemed to feel much pride in carrying anything with which he was entrusted, and nothing gratified him more than to be permitted to carry in his mouth his master's snuff-box; although, if it was presented to him open, he drew back from it with signs of great dislike; making grimaces and uttering little short barks. When his master happened to leave home without his snuff-box, he sometimes sent Calder back for it, and, as the omission had already probably been discovered, the purpose of the dog's return was speedily understood, and the snuff-box intrusted to him, with which he made all haste to his master, never failing to carry it safely. He was sometimes permitted to carry a walking stick or an umbrella, which evidently afforded him great delight. To carry an umbrella, especially, was an honor which he seemed to appreciate as highly as any mace-bearer or usher of the White Rod can appreciate the duty of his office. To satisfy him in this particular, as it was found that a good umbrella was not improved by being carried in his mouth, an old one was given him for his own especial benefit. On one occasion, he made the mistake of taking the umbrella with him when he went for a swim in a lake, along the side of which the road led. He happened to let it go while he was in the water and it sank to the bottom, and that part of the lake being shallow, his swimming and diving stirred up so much mud that he could not find it again, and had to be called off. It was interesting to see how shame-faced he was when he came home and the story of the umbrella was told. He bore all reproaches meekly, but hung his head and let his tail droop. A week or ten days afterwards, however, he was ordered to seek for and bring the umbrella, which mission he faithfully executed, returning triumphant with the lost article in his mouth.

There was nothing in which he more delighted than to carry an egg. He never seemed to think of an egg as a thing to be eaten; but apparently had a notion that it was something valuable, and much to be preferred to a stone, which he would sometimes pick up in his gamboling, and fling it out of his mouth again very carelessly. Of an egg he always took great care. He knew where the hens' nests were, and, as some of them were easily accessible to him, he occasionally visited them, and then he might be seen walking slowly and proudly, with head aloft, and an egg in his mouth. The servants soon learned to know from his demeanor when he had an egg. If called upon by them he was not always willing to give it up at once, but drew back, facing them, wagging his tail, and looking all delight. However, if they let him alone, he was satisfied with taking a short promenade, and then came and deposited the egg upon the kitchen floor. He was evidently quite aware of the danger of breaking it, laid it down on the stone floor with great caution, and then seemed to take no further interest in it, but was quite willing that any one should take it away. We could give many instances of his powers of reflection.—*Chambers' Journal.*

WINE WORTH $40,000 A DROP.—The city of Bremen possesses twelve hogsheads of what, according to certain calculations undertaken by the Nieue Freie Presse, must be the most expensive beverage in the world. The town, purchased in 1624 twelve hogsheads of Rudesheimer at three hundred gold thalers each. These were placed in the municipal cellars, where they still remain. At the end of next year these hogheads will be 250 years old, and will, reckoning interest on the original price at five per cent., have cost 790,780,-600 Prussian thalers. The waste of wine from evaporation is always estimated at five per cent. per annum; there remain consequently, only 465 bottles of the original supply. This annual loss has been made up by means of old wine found in the cellar. Calculating the price of a bottle of this wine at one thaler only, the 216,000 bottles which will have been thus added by the end of 1874, will be worth 3,427,920,000 thalers, granting the same rate of interest, five per cent. At the end of next year the twelve hogsheads thus replenished will have cost 4,318,500,000 thalers, giving an average of 244,232 thalers per bottle. The hogsheads are not, however, all of the same value. They are filled up on a system by which the wine added must, in course of time, pass through all the eleven hogsheads before reaching the last, which contains the oldest and most precious liquid, each drop of which, reckoning a bottle at 1,000 drops, is now worth 56,000 thalers.

THE following is the conviction of some obscure poet on "The Receipted Bill:"

Oh, fling not this receipt away,
Given by one who trusted thee;
Mistakes will happen every day,
However honest folks may be;
And sad it is, love, twice to pay,
So cast not that receipt away.

Ah, yes; if e'er in future hours,
When we this bill have all forgot,
They send it in again—ye powers!—
And swear that we have paid it not;
How sweet to know, on such a day,
We've never cast receipts away!

A YOUNG MAN from the country slapped a big copper cent under the nose of the stamp clerk at the Troy post-office the other day, saying: "I guess I'll take one of them 'ere pastoral cards, mister!"

THE
NEW DISCOVERY
In Chemical and Medical Science.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Incipient Consumption.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Catarrh.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Asthma.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Heart Disease.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Skin Diseases.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Regulate the **Liver.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Regulate the **Stomach** and **Bowels**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure all **Female Weaknesses.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Purify the **Blood.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Diseases of the Throat.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Bronchitis.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **"Rose Cold," or "Hay Fever"**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Lung Diseases.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Constipation.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Salt Rheum.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cure **Kidney Diseases.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Prevent **Cholera & Yellow Fever**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Prevent **Malarious Fevers.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Remove **Pain in the Breast.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Remove **Pain** in the **Side** or **Back.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Are a **Superior Tonic.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Restore the **Appetite.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Cause the **Food to Digest.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Restore the **Weak** and **Debilitated**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Give **Tone to Your System.**

L. F. HYDE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
195 Seventh Ave., New York.

G. C. K. ZAHM,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
WM. P. PATTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
—ALL KINDS OF—
CABINET FURNITURE
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Sideboards, Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Lounges, Cane Chairs, Wood Seat Chairs, Kitchen Furniture, Bed Lounges, Mattresses, Tete-a-Tetes, Extension Tables, Dining Tables, Cupboards.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE
made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hatrmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

LOOK SHARP AT THIS!
136. THE ONLY CATHOLIC 136.
BOOK & PERIODICAL STORE
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.
M. P. MEAGHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STANDARD CATHOLIC WORKS of all kind, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HISTORICAL and CONTROVERSIAL WORKS, PERIODICALS, PICTURES, FRAMES, &c., &c., 136 Franklin Street, Johnstown, Pa. Will sell every article at Baltimore or Philadelphia prices. *A liberal discount allowed to the Rev. Clergy, Libraries, or those buying in large lots.* Books bound and Pictures framed at the lowest possible prices. All the Eastern Weekly Papers for sale.
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THE BIGGEST SHIP AFLOAT!
PERSONS going to Europe, or those sending for their friends to the *Old Country* ought to buy their tickets from M. P. MEAGHER, Agent for the celebrated **National Line of Steamers** to and from Europe. This Line is remarkable for comfort, speed and safety. Drafts for £1 and upwards sold at the lowest current rates. For further particulars call at MEAGHER'S BOOK STORE, 136 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa. [June 22, 1872.-tf.]

CASEY, FOGARTY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MONONGAHELA & OLD RYE WHISKY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
Foreign Wines, Gins, Brandies, &c.,
No. 315 Liberty Street,
Dec. 6, 1871.-3m. *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said County of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, BEING THE 14TH DAY OF THE MONTH, at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
One person for the office of State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.
One person for the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.
One person for the office of Sheriff of Cambria county.
One person for the office of Treasurer of Cambria county.
One person for the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.
One person for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.
One person for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.
One person for the office of Auditor of Cambria county.
One person for the office of Jury Commissioner of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards, Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Aoram Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.
The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.
The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in town of Gallitzin, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Unger, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said Ward.
The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at School House in said borough.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.
The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.
The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at School House near Wm. Readrick's, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's School House, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the County is to be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

And I further give notice, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed:

That all persons, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 6th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in this Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided for.

The inspector and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend to any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, of his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such elections, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1865.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough";—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or order shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

Sec. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act, approved 17th April, 1868, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and, when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this commonwealth.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th Section of the Act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the COURT HOUSE IN THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG, on the third day after the day of election, being on **Friday, the 17th day of October, 1873**, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

Sept. 12.-4t. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY
Manufacturer,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet-Iron WARES,
AND DEALER IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE
Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all orders of the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.
☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.
HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to publ c favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

GALLITZIN HOTEL,
GALLITZIN STATION, PA. R. R.
Having just purchased, refitted and refurnished this well known and commodious Hotel, the subscriber is fully prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and especially invites the attention of his friends in Cambria and Blair counties to this fact. Neither expense or pains will be spared to make all feel at home who sojourn with me. TERMS MODERATE.
M. FITZHARRIS, Proprietor.
Gallitzin, April 4, 1873.-tf.

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!
HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.
☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.
T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg, Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solic uneil-ly.]

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,
High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. M. O'NEILL & Co., Proprietors. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and in the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS, and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the
PLANTATION BITTERS
one of the most desirable **Tonics and Cathartics** in the world. They are intended strictly as a
Domestic Tonic,
only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.
They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which **Women are** especially subject, it is surpassing every other stimulant. As a **Spring** and **Summer Tonic**, they have no equal. They are a mild gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure *Dyspepsia*, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.
Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON
Only 50 Cents per Bottle.
It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.
OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 **Cents per Bottle.**

Woman's Glory is Her Hair,
LYON'S KATHAIRON

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Genuine Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at, lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

OLENA!
The best Oil in the world for machinery.
It will not chill.
It will not gum.
It is equal to the best Lard Oil.
If you have any kind of Machinery, ask for OLENA; and if you cannot buy it at home, send for a circular and price list to
PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP,
OIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,
No. 360 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!
131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.
MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, AND TELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly exe cuted. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of JOHN Buck, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

THE "COLD DECK."

All the way from Virginia City a correspondent, who signs himself F. H. B., sends an interesting story of the notorious game of poker played by some local Christian virtues of the gentle savage, has his loose habits as well as his vices, brother, and if there is any one thing he likes to do better than stealing a cayuse, having his picture taken on a hobby horse, it is to gamble.

In fact, all Indians are inveterate gamblers among themselves. The tribes remote from the whites have their favorite games not down in "Hoyle," but received by their imaginative genius, and they will "let go" of their last pony on their luck. I have seen them sit for days gambling for trinkets and robes by throwing a stick into a running stream—the one whose stick was carried most rapidly by the current taking the stakes.

The more enlightened tribes play "Sledge," "Sinch" and "Poker," and exercise remarkable cunning and practice which would make the most expert members of our amateur card parties astonished. But a new trick was shown them last week that nothing but the devilish cunning of one of our "hard shell" saints could invent, and the cause of which the oldest heads could not surmise.

Four "Bannocks" were squatted on the side-walk of lower Wallace street playing a quiet but apparently exciting game of "draw" for trinkets, tobacco and ponies. The sport above mentioned as having chose his favorite to whom to confide his pathies, and drawing a pack of cards similar to those they were using, began playing pailance, put up "Four Jacks," "Four Queens," "Four Kings," and "Four Aces," and when it came to the favorite's deal slipped the "cold deck" into the game. The deal was made and the betting commenced. "Four Jacks" came to the front with a dollar; "Four Queens" went a dollar "better;" "Four Kings" "saw" and "coon-tailed" it with three more. "Four Aces" "saw the pot" and went it to the extent of his wardrobe.

All confident of having a winning hand then commenced "raising" each other in turn, until everything they possessed, money, blankets, ponies and all was staked, then came the "show down."

"Four Jacks" laid his hand on the table with considerable gusto and great gesticulations of joy; but "Four Queens" gave a whoop and covered them with their "Four Kings" quietly said "No wauo," without a gleam of expectation spread out his monarchs and reached for the pot. Even the thorough-bred of the party, Bill Nye like did the Heathen Chinee, let utterance of a regular old war-whoop that bound into the air, and came down with his four aces, at the same time seizing the pot.

A shadow of gloom passed across the countenances of the other three, who lazily scratched their heads and looked at a fearful rate.

They were, even "Four Aces" himself, wholly at a loss for such high luck, sitting out at the same time, and thought there they spread that deck upon the ground, walk and closely examined every card, but they did not apparently divine the secret, as, after a lengthy conversation and discussing of their piercing orbs at the "one grim" correspondent, they unsatisfied walked away.

HOW TO DESTROY CATTERPILLARS.—The season for that dreadful pest, the orchard catterpillar, is at hand and many farmers know of no cheap or easy way for their destruction. The following has been used on a couple of orchards several hundred trees, at comparative cost and very light labor. Take a common water bucket full of water, add very strong with common lye enough to nearly every family has them), stir in one of unslacked lime as large as a hen's egg, and your preparation is complete. Take a rag tied on a stick, or a paddle large enough to reach all the limbs at once.